Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
AcB	ACADIA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This somewhat poorly drained, very gently sloping soil is on side slopes on uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The soil is acid throughout and has low fertility. Runoff is medium. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The clayey subsoil has a high shrink-swell potential.
Bw	BASILE-WRIGHTSVILLE COMPLEX, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are on narrow flood plains. They flood frequently for brief to long periods. The soils have a loamy surface layer. They are acid in the upper part of the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly or very slowly through the soils. The soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods mainly in winter and spring. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ca	CADDO-MESSER COMPLEX	These Caddo and Messer soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Caddo soil is poorly drained and is in swales and on level areas. It makes up most of the map unit. The Messer soil is moderately well drained and is on mounds and low ridges. Both soils are acid and loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is slow in both soils. Runoff is slow on the Caddo soil and medium on the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
CaB	CADDO-MESSER COMPLEX, UNDULATING	These Caddo and Messer soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Caddo soil is poorly drained and is in swales and on level areas. It makes up most of the map unit. The Messer soil is moderately well drained and is on mounds and low ridges. Both soils are acid and loamy throughout the profile. Permeability is slow in both soils. Runoff is slow on the Caddo soil and medium on the Messer soil. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring.
Ch	CALHOUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.
Cn	CALHOUN-DURALDE COMPLEX	These nearly level Calhoun and Duralde soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Calhoun soil is poorly drained and makes up about 60 percent of the acreage. The Duralde soil is somewhat poorly drained and makes up about 30 percent of the acreage. It is on mounds and microridges. Both soils are loamy and acid throughout the profile. Permeability and runoff are slow in both soils. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in the Calhoun soil during winter and spring.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cs	CASCILLA SILT LOAM, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This well drained soil is on the flood plain of major streams. Some areas have a repeating pattern of parallel, narrow ridges and swales. The soil is subject to annual flooding. It is loamy and stratified throughout the profile. It has low natrual fertility. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
Cv	CROWLEY-VIDRINE COMPLEX	These Crowley and Vidrine soils are on broad slightly convex areas on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. The Crowley soil is poorly drained and makes up most of the acreage. The Vidrine soil is somewhat poorly drained. It is on smooth mound areas and microridges. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. They are acid throughout the crop rooting zone and have low natural fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Crowley soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. Surface runoff is slow on both soils. The shrink-swell potential is high.
DoC2	DOSSMAN SILT LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
DsE	DOSSMAN SOILS, 8 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	These well drained, sloping to steep soils are on side slopes on the uplands. The soils formed in loess and are loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderately slow. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
DuB	DURALDE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This somewhat poorly drained, very gently sloping soil is on side slopes along drainageways on the uplands. It is loamy and generally acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
EvB2	EVANGELINE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on broad ridges on the uplands. The soil formed in loess and is loamy and acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderately slow, and runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table for short periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
EvC2	EVANGELINE SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is on broad ridges on the uplands. The soil formed in loess and is loamy and acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderately slow, and runoff is medium to rapid. The soil has a seasonal high water table for short periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Fr	FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ga	GALLION SILT LOAM	This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.
Gc	GALLION SILTY CLAY LOAM	This well drained, level soil is on older natural levees on flood plains. It formed in alluvium deposited by the Red River. The soil is loamy throughout and has high natural fertility. Runoff is slow. In places, water collects in low spots for short periods after rains. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.
GeB	GLENMORA SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately well drained, very gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is moderately low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is about 2 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The subsoil has a moderate shrink-swell potential.
Gu	GUYTON SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained soil is in depressional areas. It is occasionally flooded, ponded, or otherwise saturated for long periods in winter and spring. The soil is acid and loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow or very slow. Runoff is very slow to ponded. The shrink-swell potential is low.
Gy	GUYTON-CASCILLA COMPLEX, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	080AY083OK SHALLOW PRAIRIE: THE POTENTIAL PLANT COMMUNITY IS A TALL GRASS ASPECT. SPECIES COMPOSITION, BY WEIGHT IS 75 PERCENT GRASSES, 20 PERCENT FORBS AND 5 PERCENT WOODY PLANTS. BIG BLUESTEM, INDIANGRASS, SWITCHGRASS, LITTLE BLUESTEM, TEPHROSIA, CATCLAW SENSITIVEBRIER, PERENNIAL SUNFLOWERS AND SKUNKBUSH ARE PREFERRED PLANTS AND MAKE UP 65 PERCENT OF LIVESTOCK FORAGE PRODUCTION IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. UNDER CONTINUOUS HEAVY GRAZING, THEY ARE REPLACED BY LESS PALATABLE PLANTS SUCH AS DROPSEEDS, JOINTTAIL, SCRIBNER PANICUM, BUFFALOGRASS, WILDINDIGO, MILKWEEDS, SAGEWORT, SUMACS, AND INDIGOBUSH. AS THE SITE DETERIORATES, OTHER PLANTS, SUCH AS BROOMSEDGE BLUESTEM, SPLITBEARD, JAPANESE BROME, SHOWY PARTRIDGEPEA, COMMON BROOMWEED, RAGWEEDS, BITTER SNEEZEWEED, CROTONS, PERSIMMON, AND HAWTHORN DOMINATE THE SITE.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Je	JEANERETTE SILT LOAM	This level to nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout the profile. It has neutral or slightly acid reaction in the upper part of the profile and moderately alkaline reaction in the lower part. Natural fertility is medium or high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 2.5 feet below the surface. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
KeE	KENNEY FINE SAND, SANDY SUBSOIL VARIANT, HILLY	This sandy, well drained soil is on hilly uplands. It is a brownish fine sand throughout the profile. The available water capacity is low or very low. Natural fertility is very low. Permeability is moderately rapid. The soil absorbs most of the rainwater.
La	LATANIER CLAY	This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on broad flats on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil has a clayey surface layer and a clayey subsoil underlain by stratified loamy material. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1 to 3 feet below the surface in winter and spring. The soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Cracks form as the soil dries.
LoC2	LORING SILT LOAM, 3 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is in small areas on side slopes. It formed in loess. The soil is loamy throughout, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Much of the original surface layer has been lost to erosion. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is rapid. Permeability is moderate in the upper part of the subsoil and slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods during December through March.
MaB	MAMOU SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on natural levees of old stream channels that drain the terrace uplands. It is acid and loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
McE	MCKAMIE SOILS, 8 TO 30 PERCENT SLOPES	These well drained, strongly sloping to steep soils are on narrow side slopes on the uplands. They have a thin, loamy surface layer and a reddish clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid, and permeability is very slow. Most of the surface layer has been removed by erosion, and in places, the clayey subsoil is exposed at the surface. The shrink-swell potential is high.
Md	MIDLAND SILTY CLAY LOAM	This poorly drained, level soil is on the Gulf Coastal Prairie. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. The surface layer is acid, and the subsoil is moderately alkaline. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff and permeability are very slow. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods during winter and spring. The soil has a high skrink-swell potential in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Mo	MORELAND CLAY	This somewhat poorly drained, level soil is on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil has a clayey surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Runoff is slow. Water and air move very slowly through the subsoil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is very high in the subsoil.
Mt	MOWATA SILT LOAM	This poorly drained, level soil is on the terrace uplands. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is low. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. Runoff is very slow and water stands in low places for short periods after rains. The soil has a high shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
MuD2	MUSKOGEE-MCKAMIE COMPLEX, 3 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	These moderately well drained Muskogee soils and well drained McKamie soils are on narrow escarpments. The Muskogee soil makes up about 60 percent of the acreage and the McKamie soil about 30 percent. Typically, both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. In places, erosion has removed the surface layer and exposed the subsoil. Runoff is rapid. Permeability is slow in the Muskogee soil and very slow in the McKamie soil. Natural fertility is low in both soils. The shrink-swell potential is high.
OlB2	OLIVIER SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil formed in loess. It is loamy throughout the profile, and it has a fragipan in the subsoil. Soil reaction is very strongly acid to medium acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is low. Surface runoff is medium. Permeability is slow in the fragipan. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods in winter and spring. This soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential in the subsoil.
PaB2	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES, ERODED	This very gently sloping, somewhat poorly drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The soil is acid and has low to medium fertility. Some of the surface layer has been lost to erosion, and in places the subsoil is mixed into the plow layer. Rills and shallow gullies are common. Water and air move slowly through the soil. Surface runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface for long periods during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Pc	PATOUTVILLE-CROWLEY COMPLEX	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on the terrace uplands. The Patoutville soil is on low ridges, and the Crowley soil is on flats between the ridges. The Patoutville soil is acid and loamy throughout. The Crowley soil has an acid, loamy surface layer and an acid, clayey and loamy subsoil. Permeability is slow in the Patoutville soil and very slow in the Crowley soil. A seasonal high water table is present for long periods in winter and spring in both soils. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Patoutville soil and high in the Crowley soil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Pe	PERRY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This poorly drained, level soil is on flood plains. It formed in Red River alluvium. The soil is subject to frequent flooding for long periods. The soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium. Runoff is very slow, and water moves very slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is near the surface for long periods in winter and spring. During dry periods, deep, wide cracks form in the soil. The shrink-swell potential is very high.
RuC	RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 5 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, very gently sloping to gently sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is medium. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. Plant roots penetrate this soil easily. The soil dries quickly after rains. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
RuD	RUSTON FINE SANDY LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This well drained, gently sloping to moderately sloping soil is on uplands. It is loamy and acid throughout. Natural fertility is low. Runoff is rapid. Movement of air and water through the soil is moderate. Plant roots penetrate the soil easily. In places, the soil is moderately eroded.
SaB	SAVANNAH VERY FINE SANDY LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping, moderately well drained soil is along small drainageways on the terrace uplands. The soil is loamy throughout. It has a fragipan that restricts roots and limits the amount of water available to plants. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is moderately slow. Runoff is medium. A seasonal high water table is perched on the fragipan for long periods mainly in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is low.
TeB	TENOT SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The soil is acid and loamy throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low. Permeability is slow, and runoff is medium. The soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Th	TENOT-CALHOUN COMPLEX	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained Tenot soils and poorly drained Calhoun soils are in broad areas on the terrace uplands. The Tenot soil makes up about 40 percent of the acreage, and the Calhoun soil about 35 percent. Typically, both soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is low. Permeability and runoff are slow. Both soils have a seasonal high water table for long periods, mainly in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil of both soils.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Wv	WRIGHTSVILLE-VIDRINE COMPLEX	These poorly drained Wrightsville soils and somewhat poorly drained Vidrine soils are on the terrace uplands. The Wrightsville soil is on broad flats and makes up most of the map unit. The Vidrine soil is on low circular mounds or smoothed mound areas and makes up a lesser part of the map unit. Both soils have a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Both soils have low fertility. Permeability is very slow in the Wrightsville soil and slow in the Vidrine soil. A seasonal high water table is present in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. Surface runoff is slow on the Wrightsville soil and medium on the Vidrine soil. The shrink-swell potential is high in both soils. Slopes range from less than 1 percent on the Wrightsville soil to about 3 percent on the Vidrine soil.